

# APPENDIX

## NOTES TO CHAPTER I

### *Note 3, p. 5*

THE Chancellor Thorpe had held the post of Master of Pembroke College, Cambridge, a foundation of the Pembroke family (Moberly's *Life of Wykeham*, ed. 1893, p. 94). The Treasurer Scrope was the Duke of Lancaster's right-hand man. See Foss, *Judges of England*, sub loc.; St., ii. 442 and 489. The proofs of Scrope's attendance on John of Gaunt\* in the expeditions to France of 1359, 1366, 1369, and 1373, appear in the deposition in the Scrope and Grosvenor case, 8: and <?. *Roll*, Nicolas, ii 19-22.

### *Note 1, p. 10*

\*In 1365 and 1369 similar grants for two years had been made, but the King's ministers had not considered this liberality an excuse for omitting to hold parliament. During the whole of this long reign there had been no abeyance of parliament for two years together, except during the Great Plague. On five other occasions parliament had been omitted for *one*\* year. But the strongest evidence that the omission was resented in the present case is the petition of the Commons of 1376, that parliaments be held once a year. *Rot. Parl* ii, 355.

## NOTES TO CHAPTER II

### *Note 1, p. 15*

E.g. *Chronicon Anglia*, 68, 70, 72, 74; Wals., i. 343, ii. 84. Thus the *Chronicon Anglice*, p. 112, mentions that John of Gaunt used unfair influence in the county elections, but does not think it worth while to speak of the returns for the towns. The words of the chronicler are so clear on this point that they are worth quoting:—\* *Milites vero de comitatibus quos dux pro arbitrio surrogaverat (nam omnes qui in ultimo Parlamento viriliter pro communitate steterant, procuravit pro viribus amoveri; ita quod non fuerunt ex illis in hoc Parlamento praeter duo-decim, quos dux amovere non potuit, eo quod comitatus, de quibus electi fuerant, alios eligere noluerunt).*' See also *Rot. Parl*, ii, 355, where the complaint is only of forced election in the counties and not in the towns.